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T. J. Wilson, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
4 Thursday,	5 45	6 17	
5 Friday,	5 43	6 18	*For April, 1839.*
6 Saturday,	5 41	6 19	D. h. m.
7 Sunday,	5 40	6 20	Last 6 11 22 even.
8 Monday,	5 39	6 21	New 13 6 7 even.
9 Tuesday,	5 38	6 22	First 20 11 43 even.
10 Wednesday	5 37	6 23	Full 28 2 13 aft'n.

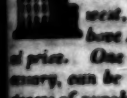
☞ ***Female Institute.*** ☜

THIS institution is now furnished with an instructress in **Music & French** also is recommended, not only as a good *performer* but *scientific and accurate* in each.

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*

March 26th, 1839. 4445

1500 acres of Rocky River Land for Sale.



As I am about to remove to the south west, I will sell the a bove Lands at a reduced price. One tract of **700** *acres, if necessary, can be divided to suit the circumstances of purchasers. The other, of* **800** *acres, on which has recently been erected a first rate* **Grist Mill,** *with two pair of stones, one for Corn and one for Wheat, one of which is a superior pair of French Burrs, a Rolling Screen, four Bolting Cloths, and every necessary machinery for manufacturing Merchantable Flour, a fine neighborhood for custom, three miles from Davidson College. This tract can be divided also. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to come and view the premises and judge for themselves.*

JOHN H. CALDWELL.

March 25th, 1839. 443tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will expose to public sale, two small, but valuable tracts of Land, one containing **30** acres and the other **13** acres, joining each other, on the waters of Armour's Creek, East side of Catawba River, joining the Lands of Wm. Knox and others, formerly owned by Moses Swann and by him conveyed in trust to Stephen M'Rae, since deceased, to secure the payment of certain debts. Also the interest of said Moses Swann on the tract of Land where he now lives. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

March 25, 1839. Price adv. $3] 4445

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday, the 22d day of April next, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will expose to Public Sale,

Four Lots,

formerly owned by B. W. Taylor, which were sold by a former decree from the Court, and purchased by P. Thompson, but on his failing to make payment the said sale was rescinded, and a resale ordered.

—ALSO—

38 valuable Town Lots,

formerly owned by William Allison, Esq. dec'd., together with two small tracts of Land—one, of **19** *acres, joining the Town Land and the Lands of Saml. Taylor and others—the other, containing* **39** *acres, on Dry Creek, joining the Lands of Caleb Irwin, Daniel Christenbury and others.*

—ALSO—

Four Lots,

belonging to the heirs of P. Saunier, the former sale being overruled and a resale ordered.

All the above mentioned property will be sold on 12 months' credit. Bonds and good security required, and particulars made known on the day of sale, by

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

March 4, 1839. Price adv. $3]. 4445

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to hire, a Negro Woman who is a good Cook. Also 3 or 4 Negro Men. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

Feb. 25, 1839. 439tf

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank NOTES.

From the United States Gazette.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

To the Editor of the Gazette,—

Dear Sir: I have so often seen remedies for human ills given to the newspapers, and then at once consigned to oblivion, that I have for a great while hesitated to present this remedy to the public. For fourteen years I have prescribed it, and witnessed its healing effects. I deliberately say from fourteen years experience that no disease or injury to the human system has a more certain remedy than this for the distressing of all injuries, that of scalds and burns. The relief is almost instantaneous; from a minute or two to half an hour, will usually find a full relief from pain. No matter the extent of the burn, even if all the skin is removed from the body. The first knowledge I had of it was the almost miraculous cure of a little boy, who fell into a half hogshead of boiling water, prepared for scalding the bristles from swine. The entire person and limbs of the boy passed under the scalding water up to the chin, so as to scald his whole neck. On removing his clothes, nearly all his skin followed from his neck, hands, arms, chest, back, abdomen, and almost every bit of skin from his lower extremities. In this deplorable condition, literally flayed alive with scalding water, the remedy was promptly applied, as a momentary application until the physicians should arrive. Two eminent physicians soon came and on learning the extent of the scald, pronounced it a certainly fatal case, and directed the boy to remain with the remedy over him until he should die. In six weeks he was restored well, with scarcely a scar on any part of his person or limbs. The remedy increases in value from the fact, that under almost all circumstances it may be obtained. It is as follows:—Take soot from a chimney where wood is burned, rub it fine, and mix one part soot to three parts or nearly so of hog's lard, fresh butter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not salted: spread this on linen or muslin, or any cotton cloth for easier and more perfect adaptation. If in very extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn into strips before putting it over the scald. Let the remedy be freely and fully applied, so as to perfectly cover all the burned parts. No other application is required until the patient is well, except to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c.

In steamboat explosions, this remedy can in nearly all cases be at once applied, and if done many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of suffering alleviated.

If you and the corps editorial will hand this remedy around the country, and invite attention to it, and that also those who use it may give their testimony for or against, I feel assured that in a few months, this most efficacious and almost unfailing remedy, will be every where known and used in the United States.

A Physician of Philadelphia.

Anecdote of a Farmer's Daughter.—A few years ago, a farmer living a few miles from Easton, sent his daughter on horseback to town, to procure from the bank smaller notes in exchange for one of one hundred dollars. When she arrived there, the bank was shut, and she endeavored to effect her object by offering it at several of the stores, but could not get her note changed. She had not gone far on her return, when a stranger rode up to the side of her horse, and accosted her with so much politeness that she had not the slightest suspicion of an evil intention on his part. After a ride of a mile or two, employed in social conversation, they came to a retired part of the road, and the gentleman commanded her to give him the bank note!—It was with some difficulty that she could be made to believe him in earnest, his demeanor had been so friendly—but the presentation of a pistol placed the matter beyond all doubt or uncertainty, and she yielded to necessity. Just as she held the note to him, a sudden puff of wind blew it into the road, and carried it gently several yards from them. The discorteous knight alighted to get it, and the lady whipped her horse to get out of his power, and the horse that had been left standing by her side started off with her. His owner fired a pistol, which only served to accelerate the speed of all parties, and the lady arrived safely at home with the horse of the robber, on which was a pair of saddle-bags. When these were opened, they were found to contain, besides a quantity of counterfeit notes $1500 *in good money!* The horse was a good one, and when saddled and bridled, was thought to be worth as much, at least, as the bank note that was stolen.

Bulls in high places.—Mr. Postmaster Hill, in one of his letters to Mr. Secretary Woodbury, at Washington, observes:—"Two of the three gentleman who waited on you two years ago, join me in this request for information. The fourth I have not been able to see for several days."—The Secretary's reply commenced, "In answer to inquiries of the three friends, of whom I had the pleasure of seeing both together.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

On the introduction of Mr. Rayner's Resolutions in the House of Commons, the question being on what day they should be taken up and considered, the Whigs insisted that they should be disposed off at an early day. One or two votes having been taken on the more distant days, in which the *Van* party was in the *rear*, several gentlemen complained of oppression. Among others, Mr. Caldwell, from Mecklenburg, and Dr. Wilcox, from Halifax, spoke upon the subject, and asked what *effect* the Resolutions were expected to have? One of the gentlemen said that the *dose* had been prepared for them in a Caucus, and he supposed was to be forced down their throats *nolens volens*. To this,

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, replied, that he was sorry to see the gentlemen on the other side exhibit so much nausea at the *dose*, which they said had been prepared for them. They forget how they served us, Sir, four years ago. They forget with what promptness and energy they administered the dose of Instructions prepared in like manner by a Caucus. Yes, Sir, they, on that occasion, not only made us swallow their physic, in spite of "lamentations here and elsewhere," but they forced it down our throats spoon *and all*. But, Sir, we have happily changed places. We are the doctors now, and they are the patients. We mean to give them their own physic out of their own spoon. One of the gentlemen said, that this dose had been prepared for them in a caucus. He is right Sir. We have mixed up this potion with great care, from the very best ingredients, according to the most approved recipe, and I can tell them they have to take it just as it has been prepared. We mean to admit no dilutions nor adulterations; so they may as well swallow it at once without making any more wry faces. I commend it to the gentlemen: no doubt, it will be "*good for their wholesome.*"

Doctor Wilcox. I am very much obliged to the gentleman from Rowan, for his merciful consideration of our case. But I did not know before that he was a Physician.

Mr. Jones. Mr. Speaker, I am no *truck* Doctor: mine are political pills. They are better than Brandreth's or Beckwith's, and just such as our Senators and their party in this House stand in need of. I know it will go hard with the gentleman from Halifax to take his share of this Medicine: but *he must take it.* But we are asked what effect we suppose this Physic will have upon our Senators? I, for one, answer, I do not know. I am aware, that our patients are a good deal constipated, and hard to move. Nor do I very much care as to the effect it may have. In this particular, I shall adopt the anagram which a London wag stuck on the door of a certain Doctor Isaac Letsom who used to sign himself "I. Letsom."

"When folks they does get sick,
I physics, bleeds and sweats 'em;
If, after that, *they choose to die*—
Why, verily,
I LET'S 'EM."

For my own part, I never believed in the magical effect of Instructions. I believe we have a right to give our opinions upon all and every subject of a general character. I believe moreover, that we have a right to make known these opinions to our Senators in Congress, in any form we may think respectful, whether as commands, requests, or simply as our wishes. To my understanding, however, as we have no power to enforce our will, it is, at least, a mere request. But, I understand that our Senators hold a different doctrine. They say, that they are bound to obey the will of the Legislature or resign. If they will obey Sir, I, for one, will rejoice. If, on the other hand, their principles compel them to resign, it will be their misfortune, not our fault. But it is a misfortune over which I shall not weep. It is not the legitimate effect of our physic to *kill*; but, if the gentlemen

Choose to die,
Why, verily, *I lets 'em.*

But, Sir, if they choose not to die—if they should choose neither to resign or obey, still our Resolutions would have a most excellent effect. They would explode "forever and a day" the humbuggery of *Instructions* in North Carolina. The people, seeing that the Whigs had disclaimed them, and that their adversaries, who had been most clamorous for them, had when applied to themselves, in like manner repudiated them—the people will find out the truth, that it is all *clap trap* and *humbug*. If we can only accomplish this end, I, for one will be more than satisfied.

On another day, after three or four Speeches had been delivered against the Resolutions, in which a good deal had been said about the inconsistency of the Whigs in giving *Instructions* to our Senators in Congress, after having condemned the doctrine,

Mr. Jones rose, and professed never to have intended to say one word further on the subject of these Resolutions. But, Sir, said he, I cannot sit here and listen with patience to the jeers and taunts of our adversaries on the question of inconsistency. Sir, the Whig party are not inconsistent in this matter. They have ever maintained in Congress, as well as in the State Legislatures, the right of declaring their opinions in the form of Resolutions on any great question of national policy. The Resolutions of the Senate, censuring the conduct of the President for removing the deposites, was an exercise of this right. Mr. Pinckney's and Mr. Patton's Resolutions on the subject of Abolition are instances of this kind. Our own action here, at this very Session, on the subject of the Vermont Resolutions is another. The Resolutions passed some years ago, on the subject of Nullification—those on the subject of the Nassau outrage, and *Dr. Henderson's* on the subject of the Public Lands, which passed this House, in all of which most of the Whig party concurred, were essentially such as we propose on the present occasion. We hold in common, therefore, with our adversaries, the political right of *Instructions*: it is on the effect of these instructions we differ. But, as the instructers have no compulsory process to enforce their mandates, it is not for them to say what effect they should have. The instructed have in every case to determine this question. When the Whigs were defendants in the case of *Jackson, Benton & Co.*, vs. *Mangum, & Co.*, they were called on to take the responsibility of giving the due effect to instructions. Now, that the present Senators and their party are defendants, they must take a like responsibility. We give these instructions simply for what they are worth, leaving it to these instructed gentlemen to decide, at their peril, as to their value.

But, Sir, we have heard a good deal said here about "deserting our principles." We have been asked "*Where are your principles?*" Where are *your consciences?* Who are they who dare call us to account for doing this act? Sir, they are the very men who have done this thing themselves, and they hold that it is right. They have driven one faithful and able Senator from our service by this means, and whether we be right or wrong in our course, we are not answerable to them for it. Mr. Speaker, I must illustrate our positions on this subject, by relating an incident that occurred in the Tory war of the Revolution. You have heard of the celebrated John Cleveland. North Carolina has never done justice to that man's fame. My friend from Lincoln Mr. Hoke, (Van Buren man tho' he be) in proposing to name his new county after this neglected Patriot, has shown an elevated and a proper spirit. Cleveland was a Whig, a genuine, bold and thoroughgoing Whig. I wish I may ever be able to say as much for his namesake the gentleman's new county. He was one of those gallant spirits that first turned back the tide of British domination by the battle of King's Mountain. He had an impediment in his Speech, and, like all stutterers that ever I have known he was hasty in temper and violent—

"*Impiger, iracundus inexorabilis, acer.*"

If I may be permitted to quote a free translation, Sir, I think it will as well become our Hero as the original. (Leave, leave, here resounded through the Hall.) I will give you, then, the rendition of that Scottish worthy, *Cosmo Comyne Bradwardine:*

"A fiery otter-cap, a fractious chiel;
As hot as ginger, and as stieve as steel."

Cleveland lived in a tory neighborhood, and while he was out campaigning, these desperadoes used to depredate upon him greatly. They would steal his horses, drive off his cattle, and burn his fences and outhouses. A party of them, headed by a leader, one *Bill Harrison*, went so far as to put his overseer to death for endeavoring to protect his employer's property. The manner of this crime was somewhat peculiar. They took their victim to a steep hill side and placing him on a log, fastened one end of a grape vine around his neck, and the other over a prong of a stooping dog-wood. When they had thus arranged it, one of the party went up the hill and rushing head foremost against their captive, hurried him off into eternity: *John Doss* was the name of the sufferer. Now, *John Cleveland* was not the man to put up with all these injuries, and the day of retribution was near at hand. *Harrison*, the ring leader in all these outrages, shortly afterwards fell into *Cleveland's* hands. He was an ingenious mechanic, whom *Cleveland* had often employed in more peaceful days, and had done him many favors; and the remembrance of these things was by no means calculated to mitigate the offender's doom. Accompanied by his favorite servant *Bill*, and one other individual, without speaking a word, *Cleveland* carried his prisoner to the same dog-wood on which he had hanged poor *Doss*. Here was a dangling the very grape vine, which had been used on the former occasion. Without more to do, he placed the noose over the other's neck and placed him on the log. "You will not hang me Colonel," at length faintly observed the trembling wretch. "Can you give me any reason why I should not do it" said the other. "You know I am a useful man in the [illegible] Harrison," "and [illegible] have moreover, discovered the [illegible] perpetual motion, [illegible] the world will lose [illegible] covery. Besides [illegible] curse *Bryant* and *Fa*[illegible] oners to death. *Where is your principles! Where is your conscience*[illegible] about to execute vengeance on [illegible] former friend and neighbor[illegible] my conscience? Where are [illegible] and cattle—where are my fences and [illegible] —and where is poor *Jack Doss*? By God, I will do this deed, and justify [illegible] to God and my country: Run up [illegible] and butt him off the log *Bill*; I'll [illegible] per-pe-tual motion!!"

So, Sir, will we deal with that party which has brought havoc and ruin upon our country. They have destroyed our currency—they have squandered our Public Lands—they have persecuted and driven out talented and conscientious Whigs by laying snares for their consciences. They have put in the base and needy to pillage the public money. They have marred and disfigured the faithful record of the Senate. In a word, Sir, they have put the torch to the Temple of liberty; and as *Old Cleveland* said—Fore God, we will do this deed, and justify ourselves to God and our country; we will hang them on their own dog-wood; we will give them a small specimen of *perpetual motion.*

From the Common School Almanac.

WHAT HAVE I TO DO WITH COMMON SCHOOLS.

In presenting the claim of common schools to individuals, it is not unfrequently the case that language like the following will assail your ears:—"What have I to do with common schools? I have been to school all I shall go. I have no children; why should I be interested in the common schools?" To such I would say, though you may not have children, yet common philanthropy should make you interested in their support. What! are not interested in your country's freedom and prosperity?—Care you not whether knowledge and intelligence, virtue or vice, spread through these United States? Or, instead of these, [illegible]ance and vice, and superstition prevail? Say not, then, that you feel no interest in the common school. They are your country's safe-guard, your neighbors only barrier to ignorance and crime. Come out, then, like a genuine patriot, and give to these schools your hearty, generous support. Upon them depends the nation's prosperity. Without them, the people must suffer all the ills that general ignorance is heir to.—The safety of your property and life lies in the virtue and intelligence of those around you.

These humble institutions, standing upon almost every acre of our land, and scattering light in every direction, are the guardians of our freedom, and the strength of our country. From every one of our eighty thousand school houses in this republic, there goes forth a stream of light that falls upon, cheers, and improves every farm, workshop, and family hearth in the country. The school house is the former and nourisher of the mind in the district. It is the place where the farmer, the mechanic, and the mothers receive their education. The school houses of this State (New York,) have given our prosperity, our enterprize, and our controlling station among the states. They have made it the "Empire State;" for what are natural facilities unless there is mind to take hold on them? Blow out the light of these institutions, let darkness rest upon these buildings, and we would soon grope our way to the savage state. Shut the door of the school house, and agriculture is forgotton, manufactures cease, and commerce stops. Strike from existence those intellectual fountains, which are daily pouring light and liberty over the land, and all is night—the darkness of midnight and barbarism.

Friends of education, to neglect these schools is as criminal, and shows the same want of patrotism and philathropy, as to destroy them. Have you thought of this?

Important Decision for Publishers of Newspapers.—Judge Tompson, of Indiana, at a late setting of the Circuit Court, at which he presided, gave the following decision in a case where a subscriber to a newspaper refused to take the paper out of the post office without complying with the terms of the publisher:

"That if a subscriber to a periodical failed to notify the editor to discontinue the paper at the end of the term subscribed for, or pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year."

This settles a very important principle.

"*What's in a Name?*"—A correspondent suggests the name of "*Sub Treasury*" for a colt of great speed. It would certainly be felicitous for one inclined to "bolt." Such a colt ought to be "handy" at "the turns" and carry "*catch* weights"—start at "the first tap," and "go a distance."—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

SPEECH OF MR. PRESTON,

UPON THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

The Democratic Whig Association met on Monday evening at Carr's, but such was the throng that it was found necessary to adjourn to the Court House, where a part only of those who wished to attend were enabled to gain admission.

Joseph Glentworth, Esq., President, took the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Sergeant responded to a call, and with his usual eloquence, stirred up the Whigs to good feeling and good resolves. We were unable to squeeze into a place [illegible] near the close of the address, but [illegible] the true feelings were [illegible] speaker and extending to the audience. Mr. S. urged the whigs, to prepare for the June state convention, and to abide by their *principles*; the principles by which they had united, and by which they must stand or fall. He urged them to a due consideration of men to carry out their principles and assuring them that success with those who could not sustain the principles of the Whigs, would not remedy the national evils, and would be less desirable than defeat. As a high minded minority, we might prevent evils, but successful with incompetent men, we could neither do good nor prevent wrong.

Mr. Sergeant concluded amid the hearty applause of the meeting, and the Hon. W. C. Preston, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, was loudly called for, who came forward amid the cheers of the company.

Mr. Preston expressed the highest degree of pleasure which he felt in once more meeting his Whig brethren of the city of Philadelphia. It is now he said, five years since he had visited this city on the invitation of those whom he had the pleasure of meeting. He then stood side by side with men whose lead he was proud to follow—his distinguished colleague, a Senator from Alabama, a Senator from Louisiana, and members of the House of Representatives from his own State. These gentlemen were now mostly estranged from him. It were unnecessary to go into causes, but they had been such as to leave him standing alone, the solitary Whig member of the U. S. Senate south of the Potomac.

But the cause which he supported was the same now that it was in 1834—he stood upon the same ground, maintained the same principles, and battled against the same abuses of power and executive usurpation now that he did then; and by the help of God, he would maintain that ground and fight that battle to the last, flinch who might.

He alluded to the severe contest which the Whigs in Congress had been compelled to sustain. It required all their exertions to keep the ruinous measures of the administration in check; they could do little else; they had prevented much evil by defeating the Sub-Treasury Bill, but they could do no more. Even under the defeat of that bill—its suspension, for it was not yet killed, only scotched—the country began to rise from its depressed state, and to exert her energies. But if this were the case when the career of the present administration has been only checked, what might not be expected when the Whigs should displace the present powers that be, and be able to act efficiently and to carry out their own conservative principles! We should then see the whole country rise and expand, and teem with prosperity. Industry would find encouragement and protection—the shackles would be removed from commerce—confidence would be restored, and no man would have cause to fear any fatal blow to his prospects from the government, which was not now the case, and had not been for many years past.

Mr. Preston urged upon the Whigs the necessity of being *United*. They must sustain the broad principles of Whigism, the only ism, he said, by which they could sustain themselves. If so they might look forward to certain triumph. He as fully believed, if they stood by their principles, and pressed forward in the good cause shoulder to shoulder, they would come off victorious, as he believed in an all wise and overruling Providence; but if they did not, defeat was certain—it was in vain to talk of victory without Union.

Tennessee, he said, was with us, Georgia was with us, North Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi were with us, Virginia was coming, if she had not already come; and what, he asked, had brought them to us?—The principles—the broad, the catholic, the conservative principles of Whigism. These principles had sent a Wise, of Virginia, a Dawson, of Georgia, a Prentiss, of Mississippi, a Bell, of Tennessee and a Stanly, of North Carolina, to Congress, and nobly did they sustain the glorious cause.

Yes, he repeated, it is Whig *principles*, and Whig principles alone, which has brought so many of the Southern States to sustain that banner, and to array themselves against this destructive Administration. I implore you then, he said one and all, as you regard the success of these principles and the cause to stand by them and maintain them as the last hope of the nation. Do not suffer any division; let us rally under the same banner, and supporting the constitutional rights of *all* sections of the country stand by each other. Then our success will be certain.

Mr. Preston said it did not perhaps become him to speak in this place, of *men*; but as the Whig flag could not be sustained without a hand to hold it aloft when raised, he must be indulged in a remark or two upon this subject. The flag under which we rally he said was a noble, a broad and extended one, and proud we were of it; it should be placed in a hand worthy of it, and able to spread it forth on the breeze. That hand is the hand of HENRY CLAY. To him and to no other man must our banner be entrusted, if we would see it gloriously floating aloft, in proud and triumphant victory.

Mr. Clay, he said, was a noble man.—He himself, came into the Senate with strong prejudices against him. He had warmly opposed him long before he knew him. In the Senate he found himself by his side—he watched him with a suspicious eye—but his prejudices had gradually given way before the power of truth, and from being a suspicious opponent, he would frankly confess he had become an admirer of the man. It was not his eloquence, *that* was well known—it was not the great services which he had rendered his country, and which must be familiar to all, that won him; but it was his noble nature—his fearless support of what his judgment told him was *right*, regardless of consequences, that called forth his admiration. No man ever looked danger in the eye with a more determined unblenching countenance, when in the pursuit of truth, or the sustainment of right, than HENRY CLAY, (great cheering.) This he spoke of his own knowledge. He had seen him standing as it were, upon the very edge of a political gulph, down which, apparently, a single step must plunge him. I have seen him look into the gulph with a fixed yet unblenching eye, and with all its consequences before him, take the step which he thought *duty* required. Such a man is HENRY CLAY. (Cheers.)

I have heard him utter, said Mr. Preston, in his closet, sentiments which, had they fallen from the lips of one of the ancients of Greece, or Rome, would have been repeated with admiration to the present day. On one occasion, continued Mr. Preston, he did me the honor to send for and consult with me. It was in reference to a step he was about to take, and which will, perhaps, come to your minds without more direct allusions. After stating what he proposed, I suggested whether there would not be danger in it—whether such a course would not injure his own prospects, as well as those of the Whig party in general. His reply was, "I did not send for you to ask what might be the effect of the proposed movement on my *prospects* but whether it was *right*; *I had rather be right than be President.*"

Such sentiments as these, indicate the loftiness of the man, the high purpose of his soul; and they should call forth the admiration and confidence of the nation.—They point to him as "the most worthy to wield her destinies." I [illegible] therefore, for HENERY CLAY. I will not say I *believe* the Whigs will be defeated unless they rally as one man, in a solid phalanx around him and their principles. I know it, it is inevitable. But if they do thus rally, their triumph is certain. May it be my lot to congratulate you hereafter on your victory, rather than condole with you and mourn with the country on your defeat!"

Mr. Hoffman, of New York, and Mr. Wise, of Virginia, were called for, but it did not appear that they were in the room.

We took no notes of any speeches, and occupied a position not favorable to hearing. We must not, therefore, be considered as attempting to give more than a sketch of the eloquent remarks of the two distinguished speakers.

When Mr. Preston mentioned the name of Henry Clay in connexion with the Whig banner, there was an outburst of feeling that told of the hold that great man had on the affections of the meeting. Three times three they cheered, and then asked for "one more," before they allowed the speaker to proceed. It was a gratifying occasion, and will be productive of good.

On motion of Mr. B. Badger, the Association adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next, at seven o'clock, at the Temperance Hall, Northern Liberties.

A MERRY POSTMASTER.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

BOLTON, BUNCOMBE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.,
FEBRUARY 15, 1839.

I see a late Standard wishes its friends to furnish the editor with the political character of the several postmasters in their neighborhoods. I learn from the words of the Standard that it *requests* its friends to give the information, and from the word neighborhood, I suppose, it means all little country post offices all the way to Buncombe, as well as towns or cities. We, the little country postmasters, do not go into office on any party ground, as Jackson-Van Buren men or Whigs. We are selected by the neighborhood, at the proper place, for the office, and as the pay is nothing, and we give our attention merely for the accommodation of our neighbors, it will be like the bear's tail, NO BIG THINGS, if upon a full return there should be as many or more Whigs than Vanites.

Yours, respectfully,
R. DEAVER,
A Buncombe Postmaster.

P. S.—One thing I forgot to tell you, that is, how we collect postage in Buncombe. We do not get hard money here. The best postage change for letters I have ever found is chickens.

If the letter is 6 cents, we take a half grown chicken.
If do 10 do a grown one.
If do 12½ do a full blood rooster.
If do 18¾ do two full grown pullets.
If do 25 do two grown laying hens.

But we always pay the contractors in such as suits them without any defalcation. R. D.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Having perused the report of the minority of the Committee extending through nine closely printed columns, we are compelled to say that never was time more unprofitably spent. The whole substance of the report refers to charges made against the majority of the committee for extending their inquiries so as to embrace and detect all defalcations, if possible, since 1829. The minority went upon the ground that no investigation ought to be made unless there were *specific* charges against an officer, and that the enquiring into the mode of doing business of any officer would cast a suspicion upon his character, which would amount to a half condemnation. We are not informed by what process the minority arrived at such a conclusion. It ought to be a chief design of our government to keep a watchful eye over public functionaries; to examine their accounts and inquire into their transactions frequently, and if there is any wrong or defalcation to apply a corrective at once. The administration which withholds investigation until a charge of defalcation is made, will be in a situation like that of the farmer who locked his barn door after his horse was stolen. For so adroit have been the proceedings of defaulters, that scarcely a suspicion was excited, if we may credit Secretary Woodbury, until the defaulters were off, and government was without a remedy. The cases of Swartwout and Price are examples of men carrying on their peculations for years, and then quitting our country and going beyond the reach of our laws, before their offences were detected. Up to the removal of Mr. Swartwout, in March 1838, there was no charge of peculation or defalcation made in relation to him, and yet who will doubt that if a Committee had been appointed at the first session of the late Congress to investigate his affairs, they would have discovered enough to justify his removal, and save thousands to our National Treasury? It is remarkable that the minority of the Committee should object to examining the accounts of officers against whom no specific charges were made, and at the same time recommend in their report the adoption of the following remedy:

1. Persons to be appointed under an act of Congress, whose duty it shall be, periodically, or at any time, under the direction of the Treasury Department to personally inspect the books and papers of all officers intrusted with the public money.

We cannot see that less suspicion would be likely to attach to an officer, whose books and papers are inspected by persons appointed under an act of Congress, than if he were liable to the inspection of a committee of either branch of Congress. In either case, if no fault is discovered, the officer will stand higher in public confidence, than if no investigation had been made.

While the minority complain that the majority extended their inquiries too far, they also make the following admission:

That the labor of the committee in this investigation will produce some good is probable; that it would have produced greater, and given more satisfaction to the public mind, had it been conducted on more enlarged principles, we have no doubt.

So it seems that nothing would suit the minority. The committee did wrong in extending their inquiries and enlarging the field of the investigations, while at the same time they admit that the investigation would have "given more satisfaction to the public mind, had it been conducted on more enlarged principles."

The report of the minority is principally filled up with resolutions which they had offered to embarrass and restrict the inquiries of the committee. They conclude with a flourish of whitewash in favor of Mr. Woodbury, who is, in their opinion, "as pure as ice, and as white as snow," and with plenty of abuse at the subordinate officers of the Treasury who are no longer in office. The minority also offer the following opinion, which is worthy of comment:

That the country has sustained great pecuniary loss, no man can doubt; that the national character has suffered deep humiliation and disgrace, no man can hesitate to admit. But losses like these are incident to all governments; no one is free from them; the annals of our own afford numerous instances of peculations committed at every period of its short existence, under all and every administration, and all and every fiscal system, which has been adopted and carried into practice; no matter what has been the fiscal agent, the Government has sustained loss. It must be so until man becomes honest. But from our very misfortunes we may derive benefits; these incidents like storms purify the stagnant atmosphere; they may check for a moment, but cannot stop the onward march of the State to her high destinies. The lessons of experience will not be forgotten, and remedies must and will be applied to guard and protect the public purse.

Every thinking mind will at once discover how anxious the minority are to shift the blame of the great losses which our national Treasury has sustained of late, from the shoulders of the administration. That some trifling losses have been sustained under former administrations we freely admit, but we contend they were but as the weight of a feather, compared with the losses under the administrations of Jackson and his successor. Up to 1830 the amount of probable losses to our government from defaulting officers and broken banks was rather less than a million and a half of dollars; since that time the losses by Swartwout and Price alone have exceeded that sum. The error is in the system adopted by Jackson and avowed by his supporters that "to the victors belong the spoils."

There are many points in the report of the minority which we might refer to, as illustrating the uniform course of the present administration party to put a stop, if possible, to all inquiry or investigation into official abuses. We have written enough to convince the people that if it be their wish to discover the rottenness which exists in the public offices; if they wish to preserve our treasury from further depredations; if they wish to bring back our government to its former purity, our constitution to its former respect, and our laws to their former vigor, they must cease any longer to send representatives to Congress whose only creed is, unflinching devotion to the views, the measures and the principles of the Administration.

THE CENSUS.

The law passed by Congress for taking the Census next year, is published in the Globe, of the 9th ultimo. It is long—but the following is a full though brief abstract of it:

Sec. 1. directs the Marshals under the direction of the Secretary of State, to cause an enumeration of all inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, within their districts, distinguishing—First, The sex of all free white persons. Second, The ages of all under 5—under 10—under 15—under 20—and then under each successive 10 to 100. Thirdly, The number of deaf and dumb free whites under 14—under 25—and of 25 and upwards; also the number of blind—of insane and of idiots—specifying how many of the last two are a public charge.

Free colored persons, or colored persons bound to service for a term or for life, are to be enumerated, the sexes distinguished, and the ages under 10—under 24—under 36—under 55—and under 100 to be noted. Also, the number, without regard to age, of deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiots, and how many of the last two are a public charge.

The Marshals to appoint assistants, who, as well as the Marshals, are to be sworn to a faithful performance of duty, which is to consist in inquiring personally, at every dwelling within the district, or of the head of each family, as to the facts required to be certified.

The enumeration is to commence on 1st Jan., 1840, and to be completed in ten months. Each assistant to make two copies of his returns to the Marshal.

Sec. II. imposes a penalty of $200 on any assistant for neglect or falsification in making his returns.

Sec. III. requires the Marshal to file one copy of each assistant's return with the Clerk of his District; also an attest copy of his aggregate return to the State Department—the other copy, with the original aggregate, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State by 1st December, 1841.—Penalty for failure in any of these acts on the part of the Marshal 1,000 dollars.

Sec. IV. establishes the pay of assistants thus: For every 100 persons returned, if resident in the county $2—if in a town or city of more than 3,000 persons, at the same rate for $3,000—and then for 300 persons returned, over that number, $2. When, however, from the remoteness of population, this compensation is inadequate, the Marshal may allow not exceeding $2 50 on every 100 returned. The payment not to be made to assistants till he shall have sworn that he has faithfully executed his duties as prescribed by this act.

The compensation of the Marshals varies according to Districts. For the District of North Carolina it is $1500.

Sec. V. Every person whose usual place of abode on said 1st Jan. shall be in any family, to be returned as of that family. The name of every inhabitant, without any settled place of residence, to be entered in the schedule; persons occasionally absent, to be enumerated at the place of their usual abode.

Sec. VI. Every free person, more than 16 years old, though not head of a family, bound under a penalty of $20 to render, if required, a true answer, so far as he or she can, to the questions of the assistant, touching these matters, and according to knowledge, to give an account of every person belonging to the family.

Sec. VII. Each assistant, before making his return to the Marshal, to cause the schedule containing the number of inhabitants in his district, to be posted in two of the most public places within the district, for each of which he is to receive $4 compensation.

Sec. VIII. Secretary of State to transmit instructions, forms, and blanks, to the Marshals.

Sec. IX. and X refer merely to details of execution.

Sec. XI. Secretary of State, when the Marshals returns are all received, to direct the Printers of Congress to print ten thousand copies of the aggregates for the use of Congress. This section also prohibits the Marshals from receiving any fee, or reward, or portion of pay, from the assistants they appoint, under penalty of $500.

Sec. XII. allows Marshals the amount of postages paid by them in connection with this business.

Sec. XIII we publish entire.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid marshals and their assistants shall also take a census of all persons receiving pensions from the United States for revolutionary or military services, stating their names and ages; and also shall collect and return in statistical tables under proper heads, according to such forms as shall be furnished, all such information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country, as shall be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President to prepare such forms, regulations, and instructions, as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. XIV. and last, appropriates $20,000 for carrying the act into execution.

It will devolve upon the Twenty-Sixth Congress, at its second and short session, from 1st December, 1840, to 4th March, 1841—to determine anew the ratio of representation under this Tenth Census.

Hoosier Oddities.—The Indiana Sun says that when a traveller stops at a hotel in that State, his horse is weighed, and when taken out weighed again, and the bill charged accordingly. This was equalled once at a tavern in the east. A tall man walked in, asking how much they charged for supper? A wag present took up a yard stick, and commenced measuring him, saying he wanted to see how many "suppers" he would eat.

We understand that an officer of the General Government will be here in about 3 weeks, to survey the waters of the Cape Fear and ascertain their fitness for the establishment of a Navy Yard.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

A true Soldier.—When Mr. Cambreleng moved, on Saturday night's evening that the House go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union to take up certain appropriation bills,

Mr. Chambers asked to withdraw the motion to enable him (Mr. C.) to make a statement; and Mr. Cambreleng having withdrawn his motion, Mr. Chambers said the statement he wished to make, subject to a matter affecting himself in some degree, and he would therefore merely submit it to the House to do in the manner what might seem right and proper. He said he had for weeks past, and during the last session, been waylaid about the corridors and on the state and passage of the Capitol by a lean, hungry, starved-looking man, who met him at every turn, and the vision of whom ghostly flag haunted him even in his hours of rest.

This man had been one of the real laboring men; a sub-contractor—who had manufactured the beautiful avenues immediately in front of the capitol during a period of deep calamity and distress in the city, when the cholera prevailed. The superintendent of the work having reserved the right to abrogate the contract for any delay or suspension of the work, refused to permit the contractor to suspend it, but sent physicians among the laborers to advise them not to work early in the morning or late in the evening, and not to work hard at any time. Disease, death, and alarm dispersed the greater part of the operative force, the contractor was ruined and the sub-contractor was involved in all the worst consequences of the failure, and in debt for a great part of the labor.

He had repeatedly been imprisoned for debt, and separated from an interesting family for want of bread to feed them; disease had followed, and the man was now, and had been, for many months, here soliciting justice at the hands of the Government, in a state of actual suffering for the comforts of life, while this Government owed him upward of five thousand dollars, which for years he has been begging for—yea begging for justice—for he is broken in spirit, and suffering has almost made him mad. The Senate (Mr. C. said) had at last passed a bill for his relief, and this day while the House was in session, the Committee over which he had the honor to preside (and it was high honor to preside over that committee, for they earned their daily bread,) had examined the bill and ordered him to ask leave to report it without amendment, and ask a departure from all the rules which might obstruct its consideration to a committee of the whole; and he would even ask that it should go to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. C. begged leave to add that he had some doubt whether this man had not to-day committed a breach of the privileges of the House, for when the committee of claims emerged from their room, the poor fellow, as usual, was in waiting at the door in fear and trembling, and on being told the committee had decided to recommend to the House to pass his bill, and that every effort would be made to get through, his sallow face turned pale as death and the fountains of his eyes overflowed, and the members of the committee, without exception, though not greatly given to the "melting mood," joined the poor laborer's [illegible] stifled expression of feeling. He, unfortunate man, age in view in prospect his suffering wife and little ones assembled around him, and hemmed from the danger of a return to his prison, it depended upon the House whether it should be so or not.

[The good feeling of the House was manifested by a general cry of "leave, leave." The bill was afterwards specially taken up in committee, reported to the House, and after 4 o'clock in the morning.]—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM FLORIDA.

From an officer of the Army arrived from Florida, we learn that Lieut. Herbert of the 1st artillery, a few days since, was shot at by Indians while on Biscayne Bay, and received two balls through the body, but we are pleased to learn that the wounds are not considered mortal. He was in company with Captain Truben, of the Pioneers, and his men were about two hundred yards distant at the time. The savages fired from a thicket and escaped.

We regret to state, also, that Major Noel, of the 6th infantry, shot himself accidentally with his own pistol a few days since while on a scouting party against Indians, a few of whom were taken prisoners. Major N. had his pistol cocked, and it went off unexpectedly, inflicted on him a dangerous wound.—*Georgian.*

Awful Casualty.—An awful and fatal occasion took place on the 16th inst. in the Black Heath Coal Pits, near Richmond, Va. by which there was a considerable destruction of human life. The explosion was what is known as a 'fire damp explosion' from want of proper precaution. Between 50 and 60 pit laborers and two overseers had previously gone down. Three men at the mouth of the pit were instantly killed. The fate of those who went down is unknown, but it is supposed few, if any, escaped death. They had not been reached according to the last accounts.

A Heart-felt wish.—The Newburyport Herald relates the following anecdote:

The United States ship Wasp was fitted out from that town, and carried out a number of brave tars, among whom were some who left behind them wives and children. The ship was lost, and the representatives of her crew received a very handsome sum from the government. At the time the money was paid, the wife of a last husband received about five hundred dollars, in presence of some other wives whose husbands had remained at home, and were thus living. One of them, looking at the money as it was paid to the wife of a husband who was lost, exclaimed, "I wish my husband had been in the Wasp.

A Fair Business Transaction.—A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him. she replied that about sixty two dollars she thought was as much as he was worth, whereupon he pooled up the dust, took a quit claim, and married the sister.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The interesting cause on trial before the Court of Nisi Prius, over-holden by the Hon. Judge C. Rogers, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, is founded on a writ of Quo Warranto, issued at the instance of the Hon. James Ted, Thomas Fleming, William Darling, George W. McClelland, John R. Neff, and Frederick A. Raybold, against the Rev. Dr. C. C. Cuyler, Rev. William Latta, Thos. Bradford, and Solomon Allen, by which the plaintiffs who are styled relators, called upon the defendants to show by what authority they held and use the office of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.—The defendants in their pleadings, state that Dr. Green was appointed in the year 1799, a Trustee of the Ministers and Elders constituting the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which office he has held since that period to the present time, and that the other defendants were duly elected by the General Assembly according to the provisions of the charter. To this the relators reply, that they admit that the defendants were duly appointed and elected, but that the General Assembly did in May last remove them from office and appoint the Relators in their places. The defendants rejoin and say that the General Assembly did not at their sessions in this city in May last remove them from office and appoint the Relators in their place. It is known to our readers that there was last Spring in this city a meeting of Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church convened in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Ransted Court, which was called the General Assembly, and that another body under the same name met in the First Presbyterian Church on Washington Square The first is usually designated the Old-school, the latter, the New-school, and the question in issue is, which is the true General Assembly. The relators affirm that the New school Assembly is the true Assembly, and that their acts are valid—the Old-school party, who are represented by the defendants, deny this, and say that the New school party seceded and withdrew from the General Assembly, and are no longer a part of the Presbyterian Church."

The great importance of the Church controversy now before the Supreme Court in this city, and the high character of the parties, combine to create a deep interest in the public mind. The press here, with a unanimity, as unusual as commendable, has, from respect to the court, the jury, and the parties, cautiously abstained from all remarks on the merits of the case, of which, at the present state of the trial, it cannot be presumed any one is competent to speak.

The past two weeks have presented an interesting appearance of business and commercial bustle in our town. The streets have been crowded with wagons, bringing cotton to the Factory, a literal mountain of bales accumulating before Mr. Humphrey's warehouse. Upwards of seven hundred and seventy-five bales have been received, for which the proprietor has been paying out more than *thirty two thousand dollars*, cash! The price, we understand, ranged from 13 to 15, according to quality.

Where is the inland town, south of the Potomac, that can boast of a heavier business transaction than this?

When, before the spirit of manufacturing and domestic improvement was aroused, could the planter get the market price for cotton at his own door?—*Greensborough Patriot.*

A Whig "Cobbler and Tinker," in the U. S. Senate.—It is stated in the Brookville (Indn.) American, that John Henderson, who has recently been elected to the United States Senate by the Whig Legislature of Mississippi, was formerly a resident of Brookfield, where he carried on the trade of shoe making. He afterwards removed to Cincinnati, attended school for a short time and then engaged in the study of the law. From thence he removed to Mississippi, became distinguished in his profession, married an heiress, acquired the confidence of his fellow citizens in his talents and integrity, and is now selected to one of the most important offices in the government. Mr. Henderson's career is thus far highly honorable to him, and admirably illustrates the republican character of our institutions.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Yankee Horse.—He never tried to do any thing and could'nt. As for going, he can do that and begin again when the others leave off. No one going the same way as a pike ever saw anything but the critter's tail when he was ahead and didn't choose to be overtaken. He'll go any pace under a steam engine at full speed, and will overtake a first rate steamer if it stops to take in water. He's the cheapest critter, too, as ever I seen, for he'll go by a toll bar on a pike before the man can look out to see if anything is coming.

The Commissioner of Patents at Washington city, gives public notice, and request newspapers to make the notice current, that the charges heretofore made in his office, for recording the transfer of Patents, is done away with.

Swartwout's land Speculations.—The United States' marshal for the northern district of this State, has levied on Swartwout's interest in *eight hundred sections* of Chickasaw lands.—*Columbus (Miss.) Argus.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, April 4, 1839.

☞OUR MINES.—We believe at no period since the discovery of the Mines in this vicinity have the miners found more profitable returns for their labor and capital than at the present time.—The class of the community, at this time, mostly benefitted by the mines are the farmers who own the mines, who at leisure seasons of the year turn their attention to the mines on their own land, and are amply repaid for their time and trouble. We understand that one farmer, Mr. Phifer, sent to the Mint last week, 10 or 12 pounds of bullion, obtained from an inconsiderable portion of ore. We are also gratified to learn that the efforts of the miners are now promptly aided by the operations of the Mint, and that with little or no delay they receive the coin for their deposites. We shall recur to this subject again.

We are gratified to find from the following articles, that the mineral resources of other sections of the mining region are developing themselves:

North-Carolina Silver.—A wagon from Davidson County brought to this place last week, upwards of a ton weight of native silver ore, from the Washington mine of Roswell A. King & Co.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A Lead Mine has been lately discovered in Cabarrus county, near the Rowan line, about 13 miles from this place, on the Land of *Mr. McMackin.*

We have seen of the Ores, and find them to be of the Carbonate of lead: some of the specimens are rich with the Metal.—How extensive the lode or vein may be, it is difficult to say, as it has only been penetrated in two places, the one about 8 feet, and the other 30. These workings are by no means extensive enough to pronounce upon the character of the Ores, or value of the discovery. We believe, however, from present appearances and the surrounding indications, that the prospect is worthy of a more extensive examination.—*Wes. Car.*

20th of May.

It is proposed that this day be celebrated in a manner suitable to the occasion it commemorates. For this purpose a meeting will be held in the Courthouse on Tuesday the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. for making arrangements, and it is hoped that the Citizens will be in full attendance. Whilst we live in a country where Liberty spreads her spangled banner and people from all quarters flock to enjoy her blessings, a tribute of respect is due to those who fought and died for her Independence. Although they rest in their graves, yet their names will be remembered by every American as long as time shall last. Happy spirits! may this country ever preserve unsullied and unburnished that Independence for which you have bled and died!

FROM ENGLAND.

New York, March 19.

News one day later we have from Liverpool, which is rich in the debates of the members of Parliament upon the address to the Queen.—Canada affairs were a prominent topic, and the invasions from this side of the line were remarked upon with great feeling. The Duke of Wellington thought such a state of things unknown in the civilized world. Lord Melbourne palliated the outrages as well as he could, on account of the extent of our wilderness territory, and the peculiarity of our confederate Government; but added that our Government had been addressed upon the subject with strong representations. Lord Brougham also said a good word for the United States. Indeed, there was generally a kind feeling in the debate, considering the nature of the grievances complained of. Lord Durham was very anxious to bring forward immediately the affairs of Canada, and questioned Lord Melbourne as to the earliest time. The East India relations of the British Government occupied a good deal of time in the debate. "I am not prepared," says Lord Melbourne, "to bring in a bill for repealing the corn laws, nor will I bind myself on no future occasion to give my vote against the repeal." The Ministry is divided upon this subject.

Sir Robert Peel, in the Commons, bore down down quite hard upon our Government. He quoted General Jackson's invasion of the Floridas as to what the Americans thought of taking care of a People who could not take care of themselves, and as an excuse if the British should march over the lines and redress their grievances with the pirates themselves. The whole debate as it refers to us, is one of great interest, and I hope our newspapers will find room for it.

The debates in the British Parliament upon the position of the Canadas and the United States have attracted much attention in this city. The strong language of Sir Robert Peel and the decisive remarks of Lord John Russell create an uneasiness, as connected with recent events in Maine, that shakes the stock market. The money market here continues in an unquiet position. There is anxiety, if not alarm, which will not be appeased till we hear from England return news of all the Maine results. Stocks have all fallen to-day. The fancy stocks the brokers kick about as boys do a foot-ball.—*Correspondence of National Intelligencer 23d ult.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 6.

The sales on Thursday last were 3000 bags; Friday 2500; Saturday 2000; Monday 4000, 1500 taken on speculation; Tuesday 3500, 1500 on speculation; and to-day 5000, 2000 on speculation. There has been a fair demand since last week; in prices a decline of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. in Brazils has taken place, but American continues steady. The import of the week amounts to 11,633 bags.

The first Shad brought to the New York Market this season, brought $4.

☞It is said that the Brazilian government has consented to the right of search claimed by Great Britain, of all vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. This is a very important step towards the suppression of this infamous traffic. During the last year, an immense number of slaves were conveyed from Africa to the Brazils.

☞*Silk*—It is stated as a curious fact, that just a century ago a silk manufactory was established at Savannah, Georgia, for the purpose of working up the silk produced in this country. One plantation alone furnished five hundred pounds of cocoons, but the price of labor prevented the prosecution of the enterprise, and it was abandoned for the more profitable cultivation of cotton.

A Serious Charge.—The Editor of the "Silk Worm," published at Philadelphia, brings a serious charge against Dr. Jos. Priestly Peters, the patentee of "Peters' Pills." In his Advertisements, the patentee asserts that "he has the pleasure of informing the public that his Pills have received the direct sanction and patronage of the following distinguished individuals:"—Here follow the names of a score of public functionaries, and among them those Amos Kendall and Senator Benton. The "Silk Worm" publishes letters from those individuals, in which they state that the use of their names, in recommendation of the Pills, is wholly unauthorized, having never used or patronized them in any way. We consider an imposition of this kind deserving of notice, because such erroneous statements may affect the health, and perhaps life of thousands.—*Raleigh Register.*

Attempt to Burn Macon, Ga.—The following is an extract from a letter to the Franklin, (Tenn.,) Review, dated

Macon, Georgia, Feb. 19.

"At this moment the citizens of this place are all aroused and excited by incendiary attempts to destroy the city. Buildings, chiefly warehouses, containing cotton, located in different parts of the city have been set on fire at the same time. Suspicion falls mainly on the slaves. I can give no accurate or satisfactory information as to the particulars, as the alarm and danger are too great to allow us to make an investigation at present. No person feels a disposition to sleep again to-night, and not only the police but the citizens generally, as well as sailors, are extremely vigilant, and greatly excited.

An American Consul Murdered under Sanction of Mexican Authorities.—We have seen a letter addressed to one of our most respectable commercial houses of this city from Mexico, from undoubted authority, which states that Mr. Langdon, the American Consul for Laguna De Termino, [illegible] days previous from blows received from a negro at Laguna, (under sanction of one of their Justices) and after being most cruelly treated, he was sent to a dungeon, where he remained three nights with condemned criminals, from whence he succeeded in escaping with his lady to a small village between that and Campeachy, where he died of his wounds. His lady had gone up to Campeachy, and an order from the old judge had followed, to bring her back to Laguna, to answer the charges against her husband.—*Courier.*

The Boston Atlas, says that it is enabled to announce the fact that the Governor of Maine—all the members of Congress from that State, with the exception of that patriotic Loco Foco, Mr. Virgil Delphini Parris—*and a large majority of the Maine Legislature*—have signed an application to the President, in favor of the appointment of Daniel Webster as the Special Minister to Great Britain.

The Boston Transcript also says that it has the above information from an authentic and indisputable source.

It is stated also, by the Louisville Journal, that Col. Johnson, the Vice President, on passing through Louisville on his way home, informed one of his friends that he had an interview with the President, and urged, with all his powers of persuasion, the appointment of the Boston Senator, and that he had strong hopes of its being made.

Major General Macomb has left Washington to take the chief direction of affairs in Florida. His stay there, the Army and Navy Chronicle says, will depend upon circumstances which cannot be known until after his arrrival in the Territory. Gen. Taylor will remain on duty in Florida.

A duel.—We learn through the Nashville Whig from the Somerville and La Grange papers, that a duel was fought near Moscow, Fayette co., Tenn., a few days previous to the 6th inst., between Alex. J. Donelson, (the adopted son of Gen. Jackson,) and Henry Robeson; both were slightly wounded. A second meeting was talked of the next day, but the officers of justice probably defeated it.

Virginia Election.—An act has just been passed by the Legislature of the State of Virginia for changing the time of holding the elections in that State. Under this act the ensuing elections are to take place on the fourth Thursday in May, and thereafter on the fourth Thursday in April annually.

Large Remuneration.—The Sheriff of Texas, who brought the murderer Cook to Mississippi, received a remuneration of $3000, voted by the Legislature of that State, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor.

FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, March 18.

By the arrival of the brig Atar Gull, we have received news from Vera Cruz some days later. The most important portion of her news is the arrival at Vera Cruz of two diplomatic agents, General Guadalempe Victoria and Manuel Gorostiza, charged by the Mexican Government to treat with Admiral Baudin on the cessation of hostilities. As soon as the latter heard of their arrival at Vera Cruz, he left Anton Lizardo for that place in the frigate Neveide; he was received at Vera Cruz with a salute from the cannon on the forts. The Mexican envoys, Admiral Baudin, and the English ambassador, Mr. Pakenham, repaired on board the English frigate La Pique to discuss the basis of the proposed treaty.

We are uninformed as to the result of the first conference, but we have good reason to infer, from the tenor of semi-official letters brought by the Atar Gull, that there was no obstacle to the smoothing all difficulties, and that Vera Cruz would soon be opened to trade.

We wait the arrival of the Water Witch, which was to sail from Vera Cruz for this place three or four days after the Atar Gull; she will probably bring us the result of the conference.

From Tampico.—The schooner A E, which sailed three days after the Leme, arrived in our port in the evening of Saturday, and although we have used great exertion to obtain correct information as to the actual position of the belligerent parties we cannot present our readers with any thing positive upon the subject. We have received but few letters, and they contain but little of political news.

We have, however, gathered from the report of the passengers (who appeared to credit the triumph of the Federalists) that General Mexia is at the head of an army now increased to 2,500 men, and that General Urrea is most anxiously expected at San Luis de Potosi, which has declared to a man in favor of federalism.

The Arsenal.—We regret to learn that fears are entertained of an intention at Washington to change the original plan of the Arsenal now erecting at this place, by reducing it to an establishment of the smallest scale, instead of the largest, originally projected, and as authorized by law. We trust that this design will not be carried into effect, whether the intention be merely to effect a trifling saving, or to secure a change of its location from this place to Charleston, which there seems to be some reason to suspect, from the fact that the Secretary of War has been negotiating for an extension of the old Arsenal in that city. We are not disposed to credit the suspicion, that Mr. Poinsett would take a step which would look so like an attempt to use the power he possesses as Secretary of War, to advantage his native city, at the expense of the State of North Carolina, and against the positive provisions of law. It was settled, after the most mature deliberation, that it was the most proper place for the Arsenal, and we should regret to see a gentleman of Mr. Poinsett's character interfere to frustrate that decision.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Rain Manufacturer.—"Men are but children of a smaller growth," when a deliberative body (not very deliberative if Harrisburg is the test,) like the Pennsylvania Legislature, can be brought to receive with gravity such a proposition, savouring of blasphemy, as the following. Of a verity the school master cannot be abroad in the Key Stone.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Smith of Philadelphia, from the Committee in the Pennsylvania Legislature, to whom was referred Mr. Espy's proposition to produce rain artificially, reported in favor of granting Mr. Espy—

"A sum equal to the expense of making the experiment, if he shall cause it to rain over a territory of 1000 square miles; the sum of $25,000 if he shall cause it to rain copiously over a territory of 5000 square miles; and the sum of $50,000 if he shall cause it to rain copiously over the territory of 10,000 square miles, or in such quantities as shall keep the Ohio River navigable during the whole summer, from the City of Pittsburg to the Mississippi river; the larger sum in each case to exclude the smaller; and the Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint three impartial and competent persons to witness and judge of the said experiments, who shall at all times and places appointed by the said James P. Espy, attend for that purpose, and upon such experiments being made and completed, the said persons shall certify to the Governor the result thereof, and if the same shall be successful, the Governor shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in favor of the said James P. Espy, for such of the said sums as he shall be entitled to under this resolution."

Laid on the table for one day.

Next we shall have an act to drown *witches* in the Susquehannah. Superstition is the parent of fanaticism.—*Star.*

The Vitriol Case.—The New York Star says, the Jury acquitted Townsend of throwing vitriol in the face of Mr. Reese, after several days of close investigation. There never was a stronger case of circumstantial testimony against any accused than the present. His quarrel with Reese—his threats—the purchase of vitriol very nearly brought home to him—the stains or burns on his pantaloons and shirt, all tending to prove that he was the man. The case was admirable conducted throughout; the District Attorney evincing more than his usual ability and eloquence, and the defence was able, bold, and decided. Mr. Jordan spoke for several hours in behalf of the accused, and John A. Morril, associate counsel, distinguished himself as one of the best and most ingenious of our criminal lawyers, and this ingenuity no doubt acquitted Townsend.—It was an atrocious case.

"The signs" from the country are most propitious to the Whig cause, *and no mistake.* There may be a *Possibility* the other way—of loco foco success—but it is a BARE POSSIBILITY. We speak advisedly when we proclaim the indications of Whig triumph in the Spring most flattering and decisive. We do not limit the remark. We apply it to Congress—to the Senate—and to the House of Delegates. The Whigs will carry *all.*—*Rich. Whig.*

Bounty on Silk.—The Committee on Manufactures, in the Legislature of Maryland, have reported a Bill granting a bounty of 10 cents per pound on cocoons, and $1 per pound on reeled silk raised in the State. This bounty, although small, compared to what is offered in some of the States, particularly Georgia, where the bounty on cocoons is 50 cents per lb. and $2 on silk, will add an impetus to the silk business.

The 4th ult. was celebrated in Washington by a Public Dinner,—the occasion being the FIFTIETH *Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the U. States.* Mr. Webster was present, and Mr. Southard, with several of the members of the House and some of the most distinguished citizens of the District. Several speeches were made and a large number of toasts drunk. The festivities were kept up until past mid-night.

General Jones, an eminent lawyer of Washington, presided, assisted by Mr. Seaton of the National Intelligencer, and several residents.

The New York Cultivator states that fruit trees may be propagated by planting the scions instead of engrafting them. They ought be prepared by dipping both ends in melted tallow, grafting wax, or some article, and then be planted horizontally, with the bud upward, and covered about three inches deep. They will produce trees that will yield fruit in four years.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. John Caldwell, Mr. GEORGE KESTLER to Miss FANNY MASON.

OBITUARY.

Capt. ALEXANDER ROBINSON, who died at his residence near Charlotte, on the 24th ult., was long a member and for a number of year a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church. Possessing the social virtues in a high degree, and being controlled by the elevated principles of the Gospel, he was agreeable and useful in his family, his neighborhood, and the Church of which he was an officer. He was much beloved, and his death is greatly lamented by all his acquaintances who appreciate integrity of character, christian example and christian influence. His disease was the pleurisy. It was violent in its nature and rapid in its progress. His sufferings were great, but they were borne with patience. His mind was rendered calm by an intelligent and sincere resignation to the will of God. However sensibly he may have felt the pain of a sudden separation from all he loved on earth, he yielded himself to his God and Saviour, with a cordial acquiescence, prompted by love and faith and hope. Having long since committed himself to the great Bishop and Shepherd of souls, and having honored him by a cheerful submission to his control, he had peace in his death. We therefore cannot mourne as those who have no hope. With the pleasing conviction that he not only rests from his labours, but enjoys a gracious reward in the heaven of heavens, we would endeavor to say with becoming sincerity, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

May this affliction, which falls with a merciful severity upon his beloved family and upon the Church, be over-ruled for good, by him who can bring light out of darkness.

"*My* soul attend the solemn call,
Thine earth tent must quickly fall,
And thou must take thy flight
Beyond the vast etherial blue,
To love and sing as angels do,
Or sink in endless night." [*Com.*

NOTICE.

WILL be let out to the lowest bidder, by the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 22d inst., a Contract for sinking a Public Well on Tryon street, south of the Court-House, 40 feet deep with a good pump. Specifications of the Well, &c. can be seen at B. Oates' office. The contractor will be required to give bond and good security for the faithful performance of the work, and no payment will be made until the work is completed. By order of the Board.

A. GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

April 3, 1839. 1445

Lost,

ON the 19th of March last, between Charlotte and Stoney Creek or Stoney Creek and Salisbury, a double case Silver WATCH, with Steel Chain and Key. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.

April 2, 1839. 444tf

NOTICE.

THE Administrators of James Latta, dec'd, will expect all sums due said estate to be paid by Wednesday of next Mecklenburg Court. R. Reid will be at Col. M. W. Alexander's tavern.

ROBERT LATTA, } *Admrs.*
RUFUS REID, }

April 2, 1839. 1445

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of April, 1839.

A—S. M. Alexander, E. Admons, E. L. Alexander, C. N. Andrews, E. W. Alexander.

B—S. Blythe, P. Berryhill, S. W. Boatright, G. Baker, N. Barnett, J. M. Black, J. B. Black.

C—Mrs. M. Clark, B. Canon, T. Clery, A. H. Cochran, W. Cook.

D—J. S. Davis, J. Davis, T. Dwight, T. Denton, Mrs. M. C. Davidson.

E—D. M. Emerson, J. Earnhart, C. Elms, C. Erwin, 2.

F—J. O. Flanigin, J. Foster, W. F. Folger, Mrs. Ann Frew, Miss M. A. Frew.

G—J. R. Gorrell, S. Goodman, J. A. Grier, T. J. Grier.

H—W. S. Harris, G. E. Harberson, Sylva Harris, (Slave,) S. Holding and others, To any one related to Solomon Harris, H. Hunter, J. Henderson, P. R. Harry, J. C. Hale, J. Hois, Sen.

I & J—M. Icehour, 2, Saml. Jamison, Wm. Jamison, 3.

K—Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, 2.

L—M. Lemmond, W. Locky, J. N. Love, 2.

M—J. Mathews, J. H. M'Ginn, J. Mason, J. S. Moore, J. Montgomery, J. M'Leod, B. Mahan, S. D. Masson, C. Mason, J. M'Lure, E. M'Cracken, R. M'Gown.

N—J. M. Nooly, 2, S. Neal.

O—N. Orr, S. Orr.

P—M. Patterson, R. Peoples, 2. Powell, C. T. Polk, Jas. Porter, Rev. W. S. Pharr.

Q—Robert Query.

R—R. Roush, L. Ross, G. Roberts, J. Reed, 2, R. R. Reed, Jas. or Robt. Russell.

S—W. Sheaf, J. Simpson, Wm. Strunk, And. Springs, 2, J. W. Swann, Dr. S. L. Stringfellow, Mrs. J. Stitt, W. Stanford, Mrs. S. Smith.

T—E. J. Taylor, Siamese Twins, W. L. Todd, W. Thrift, L. Todd, E. M. Trotter, W. C. Thomas, G. Todd, 2.

V—Francis Vise.

W—Wright & M'Kee, J. P. Williams, J. Wilson, Miss H. M. White, B. Wareham, M. A. Wallace, J. M. White, Miss J. E. Walker.

117 H. R. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

POETRY.

From the Literary Gazette Annuitant.

THE BIBLE.

Air—"Woodman spare that Tree,

Gentle spare that book,
Touch not a single leaf!
Bless as thy purpose took,
With gift of unbelief;
Twas my forefather's stay
In the hour of agony;
Sceptic, go lay us by,
And let that old book be.

Then good old book of life,
For centuries has stood,
Defiance 'mid the strife,
When the earth was drunk with blood;
And would'st thou harm it now,
And have its truth forgot?
Sceptic, forbear thy blow,
Thy hand shall harm it not.

In very sooth
The happy hours of youth,
When in my grandsire's halls
I heard its tales of truth;
I've seen his white hair flow
O'er that volume as he read;—
But that was long ago,
And the good old man is dead.

My dear grandfather, too,
When I was but a boy,
I've seen her eyes of blue
Weep o'er it tears of joy;
Their traces linger still,
And dear they are to me:
Sceptic, forgo this thy will,
Go, let that old book be. ALEX.

TOBACCO.

Much has been said in praise and blame of this singular luxury. In the "Marrow of Complimente" (London, 1654,) we meet with the following quaint verses in praise of Tobacco.

Much must doth gluttony procure
To feed mem fat as swine,
But he's a frugal man indeed,
That with a leaf can dine.

He needs no napkin for his hands:
His fingers' end to wipe,
That has his kitchen in a tide,
His stuff meet in a pipe.

Please take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Firm of Morrison & Harris are informed that their Notes and Accounts are due the subscriber, and as he expects to leave shortly for the South west payment by CASH is positively required by April Court, or they will be put in suit for collection, without respect to persons.

J. M. MORRISON.

Charlotte March 15, 1839. 446

Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

5 or 6000 cuttings of Morus Multicaulis for Sale at the Mansion House, warranted genuine, and of Prince's original Stock. Price 5 cents a bud.

March 18, 1839. 442tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, February Term, 1839.

D. F. Caldwell & W. J. Alexander

vs

James Huie & A. F. Caldwell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, both reside without the limits of this State—It is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless they appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for said County, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro Confesso, and judgment entered accordingly against them. By order of Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

March 14th, 1839. Price adv. $3

The Celebrated Imported French JACK NAPOLEON,

WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season at the subscriber's stable, three miles North of Charlotte. For further particulars see hand bills.

WM. E. M'REA.

March 15, 1839. 447

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Taylor & Chaffin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties—all persons indebted to the Firm will pay the same to N. B. Taylor who is authorized to settle said accounts and give receipts in the corporate name.

N. B. TAYLOR.
N. S. A. CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, February 1, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of N. S. A. Chaffin in the Firm of Taylor & Chaffin, respectfully informs their customers, and the public that he intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name—in the house formerly occupied by them—and intends using every effort to merit a liberal share of patronage. All persons having unsettled accounts in the above Firm will please close them at an early day.

NATHANIEL B. TAYLOR.

February 1, 1839. 441tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this County, on the 1st instant, a Negro Boy, who calls himself HENRY, about 16 or 17 years old, not very dark for a negro, tolerable full round face, and intelligent for a negro of his age. He says he belongs to George Lawrence, of Florida, who got him from a Mr. Johnson of Richmond, Va. He was riding a good sorrel mare when taken. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER.
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

March 4, 1839. 440tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Fresh Garden Seed.

PERSONS in want of purchasing Garden Seed, can be supplied by calling at the Post Office.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Feb. 5, 1839. 437tf

COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg county and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the

Coach Manufacturing Business

in all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a competent knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and assiduous attention to the same, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the most approved Coach Factories at the North for the last fifteen years, and from his thorough knowledge of the business he feels justified in stating, that work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any finished in the Southern country.

For work done, there will be stated prices, from which their will be no deviation.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Feb. 19, 1839. 438tf

HENRY FLINN.

THIS beautiful and thoro' bred Virginia Horse will stand the present Season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Peacock's Store, in Providence Settlement; and Fridays and Saturdays at Alexander's Store on Clear Creek, and will render service at the low price of $15 the Season, which will be due at the expiration thereof, and $12 if paid before the expiration of the Season; and $20 to ensure a Mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the fact is known or the property changed. Every care and attention will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but I will not be responsible for any which may happen. Henry Flinn will be regularly at his stands, public days and high waters excepted. The Season will commence the 11th of March and end on the 10th of July. 50 cents to the Groom.

☞ Mares sent from a distance will be fed at a moderate price.

DESCRIPTION.

Henry Flinn is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, 15 hands 3 inches high, whose size, form, action and beauty are rarely surpassed by any horse of the present day. He possesses as many fine crosses of the imported stock as any young Horse in the Union, and will at once recommend himself to the patronage of Horse breeders. He was let to a limited number of Mares last Season and has proved himself to be a sure foal getter.

PEDIGREE.

Henry Flinn was by John Flinn, his dam by Contention, he by Old Sir Archie, he by Old Imported Diomede. His grandam was by Virginian, he by Old Sir Archie. John Flinn (which was declared by Wm. McCargo, one of the most celebrated trainers in this country, to be the swiftest mile horse he had ever seen on the American turf,) was sired by the celebrated horse Monsieur Tonson, his dam by Harrison's Virginian, grandam by Shylock, g. grandam by Diomede out of a full sister of the celebrated horse Peacemaker. Monsieur Tonson, sire of John Flinn, was by Pacolet, he by the imported horse Citizen, he by Pacolet of England, he by Blank, and Blank by the Godolphin Arabian. Monsieur Tonson's dam was by Top Gallant, he by Gallatin, he by the imported horse Bedford out of the imported mare Manbrina. Monsieur Tonson's grandam by Barry's Gray Medley, and he by Hart's Old Imported Medley. Virginian, the sire of John Flinn's dam, was by Sir Archy, his dam by Magog, grandam Nancy Nash by imported Shark, his grandam Rosetta by imported Medley, g. g. grandam Diana by Clodius, g. g. g. grandam Sally Painter by the imported horse Sterling, g. g. g. g. grandam old imported Selim by the Shirazee Arabian of England. Shylock, a celebrated Race Horse, the sire of John Flinn's grandam was by the imported Bedford, he by Dungannon, Dungannon by the celebrated English Eclipse, his dam by the Old Imported Diomede, (the sire of Old Sir Archy,) he by Florizel of England out of a Spectator Mare, she out of Blank, she out of Flying Childers, and she out of Grey Grantham. Peacemaker the full brother of John Flinn's g. g. grandam was a Race Horse of the first grade, he by imported Diomede, the sire of Sir Archy, his dam by imported Oscar, he by young Snip, his dam by Lord Morton's Arabian, grandam by old Crab, g. grandam by Ball Galloway, &c. &c. &c.

☞ For the truth of the above Pedigree, &c., I refer the public to the following gentlemen, viz: Jas. Medley, Esq., of Halifax, Va., Col. Chas. A. Baker, Capt. Chas. F. Edwards, Col. Chas. M. Clinton, Jno. S. Enroty, Isaac Medley, jr., Col. Thos. Baker, Halifax Court House, Va.

By reference to the Stud Book and Turf Register it will be seen that there is not a single cross in the Pedigree of Henry Flinn, on sire or dam side, but what were distinguished Race Horse, and from the same crosses may be traced the best which are now performing with so much success on the Turf. Henry Flinn, was partially trained, but owing to the death of his original owner, he was sold and transferred to other hands. It is the general opinion of those who know his raising, many of whom are considered first rate judges, that had he been properly trained he would have distinguished himself on the Turf. But laying aside altogether his racing qualities, and taking into consideration his fine stock, the high connexion in which he is bred, together with the extreme low price at which he stands, must be a sufficient inducement to public patronage. In conclusion—If purity of blood, elegance of action and symmetry of form are recommendations above on the one hand and extremely low prices inducements on the other, he hopes that he will not be thought unreasonable, in expecting a liberal portion of public favor.

JAS. M. CHAPPELL.

Halifax County Va., March 9, 1839. 445

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 438tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

The Good Samaritan.

A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of —HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence on my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-in-fallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health. JOHN MOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of the untimely grave, after all the deceptive mixtures of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever.—They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily effectual a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave much collected mucous behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The general effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind.—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa and Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Despites of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Drunkenness*. Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the intestines of the human species, the slimy matter to which these animalcules adhere; *Asthma and Consumption*, by removing the air vesicles of the lungs from the effects of colds, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not immediately hardened, find predisposed them dreadful diseases.—*Scurvy, Ulcers and Leprous Sores*, by the perfect purity with which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; *Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the reddest scurf or pimply eruptions all Eruptive complaints, Salt-rheum, Blotches, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills for every short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the skin*. Common *Colds and Influenza*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases. *Piles*,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of *thirty-five years*, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not believe the heroic and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase to the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and then continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, ten glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the [illegible] BLOOD TO THE SURFACE, never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the months of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, the drunkenness, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to erysipelas, gout, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a tablespoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled Constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be had on application at the Printing Office in Charlotte, where the Medicine is for sale.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

T. J. HOLTON, Agent.

The Thorough-bred Horse, FRANKLIN,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, part of his time in Charlotte and the remainder in other sections of this county. Persons wishing to raise fine Horses would do well to examine this Horse. Further particulars hereafter.

J. W. SIMMONS.
W. C. NEELY.

Feb. 11, 1839. 437tf

Bacon! Bacon!!

10,000 lbs. cash Bacon for Sale here or Cash. Also, a quantity of fine FLOUR.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

March 4, 1839. 440tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 10th day of April next, a tract of Land, containing about 110 acres, in the upper end of Mecklenburg county, on the road from Beatties Ford, formerly owned by Lewis Jones. A credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. By order of Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. E. & R.

March 1, 1839. Price adv. $3 444

Rocky River Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his Plantation on Rocky River in Cabarrus county, two miles S. E. of Mill Grove, containing 200 acres—from 100 to 120 under cultivation and in good repair, with comfortable buildings. It is a point of fertility and adaptation to the culture of Cotton and Corn and the small grains, this place is noticed to some in the country.

—ALSO—

Another place, containing about 200 acres (on Rocky River also.) On this place there are about 60 acres cleared—20 of which are low grounds of superior quality and 10 acres of superior meadow—about half cleared. Persons wishing to look at the Lands with a view of purchasing, are referred to my absence, to Wm. S. Harris, who lives adjoining the premises, or Dr. S. S. Harris of Mecklenburg, either of whom will show the Lands and make known the conditions.

CHARLES J. HARRIS.

Feb 20, 1839. 438tf

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber having commenced the Carriage making business in the town of Charlotte, near the Court House, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line. His attention will be turned principally to the Trade of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has resided in this place for the last 12 years, and is fully informed of the wants of the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has removed the Shop belonging to Miles Hill, where he is prepared to execute all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to

Yankee and Fancy WAGONS, BUGGIES and SULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dargitt's many hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Jan. 30, 1839. 439tf

Dr. Wm. P. Jennings

HAVING returned to Charlotte tenders his services to those who may feel disposed to patronize him. He may always be found at his office, opposite the tavern formerly occupied by Capt. Joe R. Neely, except when engaged.

Jan. 26, 1839. 439tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

TERRAS TROTTER

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the interest of the executors of Trotter & Alexander, and invites them visit the Goods or Work in his line to give him a call. ☞ A full assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.

Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.

Nov. 26. 427tf

McDUFF

WILL stand the ensuing Season at Concord and Charlotte, one half of his time at each place, and will be found at Morse at $15 the Season, paid in the Season, if not paid in the Season $17 and $20 to ensure a Mare to be with foal, to be due as soon as the foal is discovered—parting with the Mare forfeits the ensurance—50 cents to the Groom in every instance. Care taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any that may happen. McDuff will be regular at his stands, public days and high waters excepted. Season to commence the 1st of March and end the 1st of July.

WM. F. JOHNSON.

Feb. 19, 1839. 438tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, my Negro Man named Dave, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a black complexion, about six feet high, and about 30 or 35 years of age. He has in his possession, which he stole, two hundred and ten dollars in Gold, about eighty dollars was in Gold and the balance in Silver and notes. The above reward will be paid to any one who may apprehend and deliver said boy to H. B. Williams, Fort Mill, Chester, S. C., or confine him in jail so that I can get him again.

WM. G. NEWELL.

Feb. 19, 1839. 438tf

Wrapping Paper

Is kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 86tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.